VIETNAM

COURI

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SUPPLEMENT

MEMORANDUM

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 14TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE 1954 GENEVA AGREEMENTS ON VIET HAM

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S APPEAL

ON THE OCCASION OF JULY 20

ow countrymen and fighters throughe country !

July 22

1948 No 174

Agilius countrymon and lighters throughpsylthe country the second of t

Kingcom of Campoota.

The aggressive was waged by the United States in our engine in the most brital in known history. The U.S. aggressors have been instituting the hope of suddening our people with an improper when one million strong, including our 500,000 duing our people with an army more than on million steen, excluding one 500,000 was million steen, excluding one 500,000 weepon. The hard-he place of models weepon. The hard-he place of the other comparison of the comparison of

oil a newy military and postituat schemas, and winning greater and greater victories.

Since early spring tools, the war of resistance of the property of the second part of the property of t are fighting west." I no U.S. imperialists are suffering ever bigger setbacks and will not escaps complete failure.

sciaps complete failure.

But with the U.S. aggressors, what is lord in the low will come out in the first. In South Vet Name, they continue to intensity the word with utterly sureage attachs on the town with utterly sureage attachs on the town and critis, and devastating relied on many rural area; at the same time, they carry on feasible bombardments against the nouthern provinces of North Vist Name.

At the Paris connertations, in face of one

of North Vist Nam.
At the Paris conversations, in face of our
versions altitude and just stand, they beep
demanding "reciprocity" in a chambers and
completely unreasonable manner, Oviously
the U.S. importaints still are summiling to
give up their criminal war of aggression,
and still usual to hold on the South, in an
attempt to protong the partition of our
context.

face of this grave situation, the people throughout our country must persevere

stiffer determination in, and path up, their war of resistance against the U.S. argressors, for national relatation. For an interface, and freedom, one y multion filton country and the control of the country and make sacrifices, with the winds made who sacrifices, with the W.S. argressors are being driven sinto a lighter coiner, as used using aroun into a tighter corner, are instalaining ever heaver selbachs, and are at the end of their tether. I he armed forces and people thousehout one country are holding the initiative and are heeping up the offen-sive, and the harder they fight, the bigger their victories.

Our Southern compatriots and lighters, closely and broadly untied under the glorious banner of the Malianal Frant for Libera-tion, will certainly fight with still more real and win yet more considerable successes. Our Southern ared and win yet more considerable successes. Our comparisons and fighter, in the Narth must unceasingly increase their cigilance, tight heroically, step up their wouldation, in production, defeat the war of destruction by the creamy, stand ready to themer all the name secalations, and give wholehearted assistance to the hindred South, thus fulfilling the obligations of the great rear towards the

great front.

South and Narth of one mind, our entire

great from:

North of our ment, our entire properties of defend the U.S. aggressors, tiberate the South, defend the North, and preced towards the U.S. aggressors, tiberate the South, defend the North, and preced towards the defend the North, and preced towards the north of the country.

Our people christia, by the country, in real independence and precedue can consume postable established. Our stand is very just and independence and precedue can consume postable established. Our stand is very just our country, cease they be ombiged and shelling of North Yest Name, withhom all the send our country, cease they be ombiged in the little of the country that is the argives of North Yest Name, withhom all the relations of immediately. That is the argives the send of the country of t

Bear fellow-countrymen and fighters.

Bear lellow-countrymen and lighters,

E. Victiamuses people, use fighting
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that, or use lighting and defeating the
life, the independence in the series of an all-out fight between and
timistic, the true of civiliation and
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and simplifies the most civiliation and
trustality. The peoples of the frietrensi
consists of the true of the frietrensi
consists of the true compatition and fighters.
On behalf of the Visitemess people, I take
to the frietrensi socialists continuents for
their unbelledenced assistance against U.S.
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The U.S. imperialists will surely be

Our people will surely be victorious! Fellow-countrymen and fighters through-out the country, march forward with more mettle!



President HO CHI MININ

DIEN BIEN PHU - GENEVA

A LONG ROAD ...

DIEN BIEN PHU. Geneva. Fourteen years have etapsed. The Vietnameso people can, not without legitimate pride, look back upon the road they have

Hardly had a decisive, nay mortal, blow been dealt to old colonialism when they had to face an even more ferocious, perfidious, and clearly more owerful neo-colonialism. For powerful neo-colonialism. For 14 years, the Victnamese people have not failed in their task: to all American designs and attempts, they have opposed stubborn and

victorious resistance. Yankee neo-colonialism has brought into play all kinds of skills. into play all linds of shills, stratagems, weapons, including these prohibited by international law, sent to Viet Nam its best generals, politicians, counter-insurgency and repression experts; all kinds of modern techniques, and the most barbarous methods and means have been used—all to no avail.

In order to fully appreciate the Vietnamese people's victories, one must go back to the dark days of the first years under the Diem regime.

(Continued base 2)

South Viet Nam

- * In 30 Minutes, the P.L.A.F. Put out of Action 200 G.I.s, Destroyed or Damaged 22 Lircraft, 25 Armoured Cars and I Cannons at Dau Tieng.
- * Trang Bang Region: 720 Enemy Soldiers Killed or Wounded, 37 Vehicles Destroyed, About 100 Firearms Seized.
- * 1,150 Enemy Troops Put out of Action North of Quang Tri Province and West of Thua
- 81 Aircraft Destroyed or Damaged after 3 P.L.A.F. Shellings of Da Nang and Nuoc Man Airfields.

PARIS TALKS' THIRTEENTH SESSION

THE 13th session of the official conversations between the representative of the D.R.V.N. sentative of the D.R.V.N. vernment and the representative the U.S. Government was held in Paris on July 17.

Minister of State Xuan Thuy, slightly indisposed, did not attend the meeting. Ambassador Ha Van Lau, on his behalf, read his speech which, on the occasion of the of July, was centered upon the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

The D.R.V.N. envoy laid stress on the fundamental principles of these Agreements, namely respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nom The American side has Viet Nam. The American side has deliberately distorted the content of the agreements and narrowed it down to the question of "cessation of hostilities." The U.S. side only meant to settle immediate issues, leaving out or distorting the political substance of the agreements and their long-term principles concerning fundamental national rights of Vietnamese people. The Amer-style "return to the Geneva Agreements" only means misrepre sentation of these agreements in order to continue sabotaging them turn the provisional military deman turn the provisional military demar-cation line into a permanent political and territorial boundary, perpetuate the division of Viet Nam, and trans-form South Viet Nam into a newcolony and a military base of

The Vietnamese chief negotiator made it plain that the U.S. had been bent on preventing the reunification of Viet Nam, after which the entire Vietnamese people keenly

aspire, and which is one of the fundamental objectives of the Geneva Agreements. Today when it is forced to speak of the reunification of Viet Nam, the U.S. stubbornly viet Nam, the O.S. studbornly sticks to the so-called "Republic of Viet Nam" which it has created, and to its "North Viet Nam" aggression against South Viet Nam" fabrication and to the double talk that the U.S. "seeks to secure for the people of South Viet Nam the right of self-determination." This right of self-determination." This proves that the U.S. is still using the puppet administration as a tool for the U.S. aggression and for undermining the reunification of Vict. New York New Y

In fact, the U.S. government has been blatantly interfering in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese internal smars of the Vietnamese people, has provoked a war of aggression in Viet Nam and has been sabotaging the "independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam" or, in a word, subotaging the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam in their entirety.

Mr. Xuan Thuy emphasized the correct attitude of the Vietnamese people and the D.R.V.N. governpeople and the D.R.V.N. govern-ment who have scruphously imple-mented all provisions of the Geneva Agreements Dismissing U.S. quibble that "it cannot be said who is the substeur of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam although these agree-ments have been evidently violated," he pointed out that this aims at continuing the agreement and those he pointed out that this aims at confusing the aggressor and those who oppose aggression and at slan-dering North Viet Nam as "aggres-sor" against South Viet Nam.

The D.R.V.N. chief negotiator declared that the Vietnamess people's struggle against U.S. aggression is fully just and fully consistent with the fundamental spirit of the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

"Since the United States has "Since the United States has come and committed aggression against Vist Nam," he stressed, "all patriotic Vietnamese have the right to oppose and fight the U.S. aggressors wherever they are on Vietnamese territory. It is the Viet. Victnamese territory. It is the Victnamese people's legitimate, accred and inalentable fight to self-delence, and the victname of the self-delence of the victname of the vict the Pacific to a war of aggression against the South and to a war of destruction against the North."

The Vietnamese Minister of State The Vietnamese Minister of State then referred to the great victories of the Vietnamese people in their valiant struggle against U.S. aggression, for rational salvation, He recalled the four points of the D.R.V.N. made public in April 1965 and the Political Program of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and pointed out that these docum pointed out that these documents are a sound basis for the settlement of the Viet Nam question, consonant with the Vietnamese people's aspirations and the fundamental principles of the Ganson Asymmetric Principles of the Geneva Agreements.

In the last part of his speech, Mr. Xuan Thuy highlighted the wide-spread drive of the world's peoples on the occasion of July 20 this year for U.S. respect for the Geneva Agreements, an end to its aggressive war, withdrawal of its troops and those of its satellites from South Viet Nam, to the bombing and all other acts of war in the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. so that the official conversations in Paris can progress favour-

After Ambassador He Von Ton inished reading Minister Xuan Thuy's speech, U.S. representative Avarell Harriman took the floor. He tried to Harriman took the floor. He tried to deay the U.S. systematic subolage of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Ram and continued to slanderously charge the D.R.V.N. with undermain ing tiem. Nerviewing the situation of months, he impudently claimed that the U.S. had put forth many "posi-tive proposals" to achieve peace, that the U.S. had exercised "restraint," while the D.R.V.N. side persisted in its "absurd" deamed for an emoculiits "absurd" demand for an uncondi-tional end to the bombing and other acts of war against the D.R.V.N. He continued accusing North Viet Nam of use of "violence" to "seize hold of South Viet Nam," and of "violating the Geneva Agreements on Laos." In conclusion, he reiterated the hackneyed U.S. contention that it would stop bombing North Viet Nam at "an appropriate time" and under "approprinte circumstances

Ambassador Ha Van Lau exposed the absurdity of the U.S. views on the 1945 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, on the altuation in Viet Nam during the last 14 years, and on the Paris talks which have been dragging on for more than two months. He once again demanded that the U.S. stop unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. so that the talks could soon switch over to other problems of concern to the two

DIEN BIEN PHII - GENEVA

(Continued from page 1)

The Vietnamese Resistance's armed forces baving been regrouped in the North, the South Vietnamese people found themselves bare-handed face of a powerfully equipped enemy, bent on taking his revenge and shrinking from no crimes. How many patriots, how many ordinary people, men women, young and old, in the course of those course of those dark years! By the hundred o usands they were torfured death, made away with in the depth of prison cells. massacred en masse. Those few years of "peace" took a heavier toll from the Victnamese people than any war

It was in order to safeguard peace in reconquered indepeople had accepted the clauses of the Geneva nts; it was in order to maintain peace in mised freedom that the South Vietnamese people had for several years willingly bare-handed. It was also in order to save peace, a peace directly bound to the safeguarding of national indepandence, that they have tak-en up arms for self-defence,

The struggle waged by the Victnamese people during these last 14 years has gradually stripped Yankee neo-colonialism of all its flashy tinsels. All the Washinston many discourse Washington men's discourses dom. neace and

American generosity have collapsed like punctured bal-loons. All their best military and political strategies and tactics, all their most perfidious manoeuvres have come to grief. Yankee imperialism has unveiled to all its true nature, that of a rapacious, rialism, that of a colonialism which surpasses in barbarity everything known before. The myth of a super-impe-

rialism with unlimited finan-cial and military potential, before which all the weaklings of this world should resign themselves to bending their heads, has vanished the colossus is proved to be afflicted with incurable failings when confronted with a ermined people. Thereupon the plots hatched by neo-colonialism .a. gainst the peoples seeking to liberate themselves are un-veiled in all their wickedness, but also in all their weak-nesses. In the outposts of the socialist world, in the frontline of the national liberation movement, thanks to their effective international solidarity, the Vietnamese people from North to South, are from North to South, are keeping in check, and inflicting crushing defeats on, an imperiolism which many until now have believed

The Vietnamese people may say to themselves that they have not only victoriously defended their independence and freedom, but also entirely fulfilled their international duties

invincible.

YANKEE imperialism had also wanted to reduce to ashes all the efforts exerted by the Vietnamese people to build socialism, so as to serve a warning to all countries of the Third World desirous of taking this path. One should see with what technical and material means socialism took its start in the D.R.V.N., one should see the apparent frailty of the mate-rial and technical bases which the Vietnamese people have built after ten years of built after ten years of efforts and with which they are confronting American power, in order to understand the scope of Washington's defeat. That in North Viet Nam rice should cost the same price as it did before the American attacks started, that schools and colleges should count more students than before, that scientific research and artistic creation should blossom more than ever - all this constitutes for the American Air Force, the

Pentagon's magic arm, the most crushing defeat it has ever sustained. To what extent the socialist regime could prove its vigour and the American air force and the American air torce its impotence, more than three years of air escalation against the D.R.V.N. are ample evidence.

... AN UNSWERVING COURSE

TO a colossal war machine a ferocious and perfi-dious imperialist and neo-colonialist policy, Vietnamese people, from North to South, have opposed their calm courage, res fulness, age-old patriotism. In particular, they have op-

posed to them a correct milltary and political line, the same which had led them from the first skirmishes in 1040 against the French and the Japaness, to Dien Bien Phu. The Vietnamese leaders and fighters have benefited from the lessons of the October Revolution, the Chinese Revolution, and the liberation struggles waged by other peoples. On their na-tional soil, under specific circumstances, and basing themselves on their own revolutionary experiences, the Vietnamese people have brought into play an original political and military line and appropriate forms of struggle adapted to each particular stage and each particular

That independent correct political and military line has permitted all social strata, all patriots and democrats to all patriots and democrats to participate to the fighting, and made it possible for an entire people to summon all their creative energy, all their human qualities it has also human qualities; it has also received the full approval and support of all progressive

There lies the major reason Viet Nam's victories.

At each stage of that long and hard struggle, President Ho Chi Minh's voice has resounded, rallying forces and showing the way to follow. Nothing is more precious

than independence and free-dom. Those words of his must be understood literally. No fallacious promise of peace, aid, however generous, people from their struggle, so long as their fundamental national rights are not re-spected. While Mr Harriman

UP TO IULY 17

3.043 U.S. gircraft were downed in North Viet Nam

Mr Freeman vaunts the IRS rice strain which is support to give fabulous yields, Ge-neral Abrams sends his B.528 right up to the outskirts of Saigon. All this serves no purpose. Peace, genuine peace, can come only if national independence is ensured to the Vietnamess people.

ENEVA 1954. The Vist-namese people's fun-damental national rights were recognised: inde-pendence, sovereigsty, unity, territorial integrity. Peace was immediately restored. Mr Johnson claims that he ENEVA 1954. The Vietis working for peace while demanding that the Vietnamese people acknowledge the Americans' right to interfere in their internal affairs. This means that he understands nothing to Vietnamese real-ities, and keeps many an illusion on American omnipoillusion on American omnipo-tence. Escalation or war: the choice is up to the men in Washington. As for the Vietnamese people, they have charted their own course.

THE NORTH—GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

N our country, which is progressing from a back-ward agricultural economy to socialism without passing through the stage of capi-talist development and which has so far experienced over 25 years of war, great em-phasis is laid on science and technique in general, and their dissemination among the masses in particular. In con-nection with the latter problem the Political Report of lem, the Political Report of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Worker's Party to the Party's Third Congress in 1960 said explicitly that "we must push forward the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge among

1 13 (38 lotter on

technique the property of the toiling people, give a great impetus to the movement for

technical improvement, inno-vations and inventions among

mense strength of the masses and make them participate in scientific development and

TO MAKE SCIENCE AND

TECHNIQUE PENETRATE

DEEP INTO THE MASSES

THE dissemination of scien-

ce and technique is considered a duty for all people with scientific knowledge and experience in production work. Unlike their counterparts in the former

regime, outstanding intellec-

tuals and workers no longer keep their knowledge to them-

keep their knowledge to them-selves. Men of learning impart what they know to people of lesser education, or ex-change it with their poers. Specialized agencies at central

areas to popularize techniques and give guidance in produc-tion work. This is in addition

to the increasing numbers of technical cadres working in each locality. Such organisa-tions as the Federation of

Trade Unions, the Viet Nam Labour Youth Union, the Viet

launched mass movements of

WITH MAN COURSE

march on science and

building."

the masses, mobilize the im-

These pumps are not rare in North Vist Nam's countryside.

cialized departments of the

State and mass organisations

Mass media such as news

papers, magazines, books radio broadcasts, films, slides

exhibitions, and such artistic forms as postry, folk songs, plays, popular operas, etc. are used to this end. Like fac-

used to this end. Like fac-tories, many agricultural co-operatives have their own small libraries, and readings of scientific and technical publications are regularly beld in the production brigades. Radio broadcasts from central and provincial stations and in-formation, and culture teams

formation-and-culture teams

in villages and hamlets pay great attention to the appli-cation of science and technique

in production work and daily

life. District mobile projection teams are entrusted with the

task of familiarizing the peo-

ple with scientific documen-taries likely to have practical

taries likely to have practical effects on production, the fighting against U.S. aggression, and daily life. The Association for the Dissemination of Science and Technique has organised propaganda teams whose task it is to put up exhibitions and at the same

time open training courses on special subjects; with the co-operation of the Association's

operation of the Association's grass-roots organisations, they urge the people to learn from the courses and guide them in putting the lessons into prac-tice. Each farming season

sees thousands of people in

The Vist Num Association for the Dissemination of Science and Technique was founded in 1963. It has baselevel branches in agricultural cooperatives and a member cooperatives and a member of the second of the seco The Viet Nam Association

technique, " in which millions participate. techniques. Batches after batches of specialized workers are trained in courses organised locally by the Associati for the Dissemination Science and Technique in a dition to those opened by State services. Agricultural technique is an integral part of the curriculum in elementary and secondary (general education) school and in complementary courses held in the rural areas. Each agricultural co-operative has experimenta plots in which new techniques are tried out and strives to reach the annual output of 5-10 tons of paddy per hecture, practical results being the best way to win co-op members

its and exchanges of expe

riences among various locali-

ties are a great stimulus to

emulation movements in pro-duction and building a new

moral are given to indivi-duals and collectives for their

bold application of science and technique.

The popularization of science and technique in North Viet Nam is surging forward with the impetus of a movement of topopular

education and complementary

education and complementary training in science and technique." People of all walks of life-youth, women, and even children and old folks—are eagerly learning and applying science and technique, being aware that without these it is impossible to

develop production and increase the country's econo-mic and military potential.

SCIENCE AND TECHNIQUE

TO SERVE THE PEOPLE'S

PRODUCTION WORK, THE

FIGHTING AND DAILY

LIFE

N North Viet Nam science

difficulties sprung from the backward agricultural econo-

backward agricultural conormy and wartine conditions.
They serve efficaciously production work, the struggle against U.S. aggression and the building of a new way of life, bringing about great changes in the rural areas.

Rice, the main crop, is sown at the appropriate time and subjected to intensive cultivation: careful ploughing.

harrowing and weeding, doing away with insects and pests;

selection of high-yield strains well adapted to the soil and climate of each region; devel-

coment of the water conserv-

ancy network, ensuring good irrigation and drainage to ever

greater areas; rational use of all sources of manure, with a

view to both raising output and improving the soil.

Let's take for instance the

the war, it has become

and technique have con-tributed to overcoming

Rewards both material

countryside

IMPORTANT COVERNMENT MOVE: GRANTS FOR ALL STUDENTS AS FROM NEXT SCHOOL-YEAR HE Council of Ministers of the D.R.V.N. has just approved

a new regulation granting to students of universities, colleges and intermediate vocational schools as from the academic year 1968-1969 scholarships whose value is enough to keep them up during their training.

The decision rejoices not only the recipients and their The decision rejoices not only the recipients and their parents but aim the whole people, especially the youth. In the height of the war, this is a convincing proof of the solicitude of the Party and Government for the youth and reflects the judicious line of coupling the struggle against U.S. aggression, for rational salvation, with the building of socialism

difficult to ensure the supply of adequate amounts of chemical fertilizers : natural fertilizers SCIENCE AND TECHNIQUE IN THE are then used to the utmost. Livestock breeding, especially the raising of pigs, receives great attention and supplies an ever greater amount of manure. The growing of NORTH VIETNAMESE COUNTRYSIDE plants supplying green manu-re is popularized: azolla pinnata, sesbania, clotaria, etc. Other sources of fertilizers DANG MINH TRU Vice-bresident of the Vist Nam Association for the Dissemination of Science and Technique are: mud, alluvium, night soil,

> ais of the new production rela tions which enable big invest ments in terms of manpower and material and financial re-sources, the rising scientific and technical standard of the rural masses has contributed to the building within a relatively short time of an their building of socialism extensive water conservance

extensive water conservancy network, ensuring irrigation for 80% of the cultivated areas, the re-arranging of irre-gularly laid-out fields, divid-ed into innumerable tiny plots, into fields with regular shapes into fields with regular shapes, provided with canals and roads, which makes it easier to plough, harrow, irrigate and drain, and to resr fish and over which traffic flows unimpeded. Thanks to those technical

measures, important progress has been recorded in the midst of war in the intensive culti-vation of rice and other food crops : sweet potatoes, maire, etc. In 1965, only 640 co-operatives, 162 villages and 7 districts recorded 5 tons of paddy per herture (as against 1.3 tons under the feudal and colonial regime); in 1967, the same result was achieved by same result was achieved by 2,500 cooperatives, 865 villages, 30 districts, and two provinces. Big strides forward have been made in livestock breeding, fish-rearing, market-gardening, industrial crop

raising. The gradual rise in the peo-The gradual rise in the peo-ple's scientific and technical level has made possible an ever wider use of improved tools and machines, which lighten work and raise output, so that enough human re-sources are available for the rural areas to increase pro-duction, ensure local defence work, and at the same time supply manpower to national defence, transport and communications, industry as other branches of activity.

Parallel to the dissemina-Parallel to the dissemina-tion and application of science and technique and the devel-opment of agricultural pro-duction, North Viet Nam's countryside has undergone great changes, internally and externally. The road network

comfortable. Thanks to the patriotic movement for good sanitation and hygiene, no epidemic has broken out du-ring these three years of war. Configure diseases have greatly declined: for typhoid fever, there were 13-5 cases for every roo,ooo inhabitants in 1962; 4.03 cases in 1966 and t,68 cases in 1967; for diphteria: there were 9.8 cases for every 100,000 inhabitants in 1962 and 0.4 case in 1967. Superstitions and harmful habits are also dying out. Another example : on the ha-

HE penetration of science and technique into the masses has become an effective weapon in our people's resistance to American aggression, for national salva-tion, and a powerful lever in

News

• Op to June 30, 1968, important branches of the Ministry of Heavy Industry such as electric power, coal mining, chemicals, fulfilled from 50 to 60 per cent their yearly plan. A number of enterprises exceeded 60 per cent and some up to

The sector of capital construction in heavy industry fulfilled the annual plan with 58 per cent.

. In the first half o ◆ In the first half of ro68, the total gross value of enterprises run by the Ministry of Light Industry was 57 per cent of the yearly plan.

 In the first half of 1968, the total gross value of re-gional industry rose between and 71 per cent compare with the corresponding period of 1967. These ratios were or 1907. Insee ratios were respectively 13, 42, 54 and 71 per cent for the provinces of Thanh Hos, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Nghe An lying between the 17th and 20th parallels, constantly raided with greater violence than before U.S. President's announcement of "limited bombing" of North Vist

e An exhibition of works created by South Vietnamese writers and artists after the Spring 1968 general offensive and concerted uprisings and dedicated to the North Viet Nam people recently opened in Hanol.

outs forward his peace puts forward his peace pro-posals in Paris, Mr Chiford promises hundreds of thou-sands of M. 16 rifles, While

VIET NAM ALLIANCE OF NATIONAL, DEMOCRATIC AND PEACE FORCES REJECTS U.S. DISTORTIONS AT PARIS TALKS

The Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, a broad political front born in the midst of the struggle of South Viet Nam's urban people for independence, peace, democracy and neutrality issued on July 11, 1968 a statement disposing of U.S. contentions at the D.R.V.N.— U.S.A. official conversations in Paris.

We give below large excepts of the

I. ON THE U.S. CLAIM THAT IT HAS COME TO SOUTH VIET NAM "TO DEFEND FREEDOM"

AS any democratic liberty been enforced in South Viet Nam since the U.S. created the Ngo Dinh Diem nepotic administration?

The most elementary democratic The most elementary democratic freedoms recorded in all constitutions including the American constitutions including the American constitutions assembly, organization, belief, movement, etc. have never been put inspection in South Wiet Nam. The practice in South Wiet Nam. The Saigon regime have been enjoying just one "freedom," that of being repressed, persecuted, and massacred, plundered and deparated.

The press has the "freedom" to publish reports from the "govern-ment" and circulars of the information ministry, and cannot even run full reports from the countries in the "free world."

Besides the machine of censorship other administrative measures, the puppet administration resorts to many other methods to suppress al editors of newspapers and journalists who, out of professional scrupulous-ness, refuse to play the odious role of pen-servants, police thugs or C.I.A. men in the press circles.

With regard to the freedom of belief, the world has been many times shocked by the self-immolation of many monks, nuns and other Buddhist believers who accepted such sacri-fices to denounce the South Viet Nam regime's suppression of the freedom of creed. The persistent struggle wag-ed by Buddhist beli-vers since 1963 which culminated in the bloody days which culminated in the bloody days of 1966, is an eloquent verdict against the policies of the South Viet Nam puppet "governments" from Ngo Dinh Diem to Tran Van Huong and

The South Viet Nam people have no law to protect their property and their lives. In South Viet Nam, virtually every official can take the law in his hand. From secret agents to army security and C.I.A. men, any one is free to arrest, detain, torture or kill people openly or secret-ly, repress them either by police force or by the agency of gangs of hooligans labelled as political factions

Intellectuals are choking under the Intellectuals are choking under the South Viet Nam regime. From the death in jail of Professor Lawyer Royane Van Duong under the Ngo Dinh Diem regime to the murder of Lawyer Duong Trung Tin by the Thieu-Ky clique, many other intellectuals have been thrown the cutuals have been through struggled one and the contract of the contract o nination, for peace and

More ironically still, while Johnson is paying lip service to peace and negotiations, in South Viet Nam the slogans "peace" and "neutrality" have been outlawed.

What the U.S. and the puppets call by the most beautiful names have only brought to the South Vist Nam people the most appalling ordens. The "strategic hamlets," renamed, "new life hamlets." after Ngo Dinh Diam's death, are in fact disguised concentration camps, and real hell-holes. The plan for "pacifi-cations of rural areas" to "win the cation of rural areas" to "win the hearts and minds of the people" is in fact a savage raiding campaign (more barbarous than in the Middle (more barbarous than in the Middle Age) against the peasants on whom hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs and toxic chemicals have been dumped to force them to leave their crop fields and orchards and the graves of their dear ones for those camps surrounded by barbed-wire entanglements, walls and moats under the signboard of "camps of refugees from Communism.

names people, from the countryside to the towns, all hate the yoke of the U.S. and the puppet clique of traitors. They have all clearly realized trations. They have all clearly realized that all the governments in Saigon, whether "military" or "civillan," and installed by the U.S. through coups d'etat or through rigged elections, are but creatures of the U.S. and are all corrupt and despotic.

Does the U.S. defend the freedom of the Vietnamess people? Or does it merely defend these tyrannical puppet regimes' freedom to suppress and terrorize, and, through these regimes, its own freedom to commit aggression in South Viet Nam

2. ON THE ASSERTION THAT THE "U.S. IS DEFENDING THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE FROM THE THREAT OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION "

THE U.S. has been spreading the slanderous charge of "North Vietnamee aggression" as a protest for its armed intervention and aggression in South Viet Nam and, at the current talks in Paris, to demand "reciprocity" and "mutual de-escalation"

This accusation is entirely groundless, both de jure and de facto

Facts have clearly shown that it the U.S. that has sabotaged the Geneva Agreements with the inten-tion of replacing the French colo-nialists and grabbing South Viet Nam through a neo-colonialist aggression.

Legally speaking; the U.S. is the foreign aggressor. It cannot be put on a par with the North Viet-namese people and the D.R.V.N. Government who are kith and kin of the South Vietnamese people, and with these people of the same coun-try, the same nation.

It is irrefutable that Vist Nam is one and the Vietnamese nation is one. The Vietnamese people, whether in the North or in the South, have the same blood in their veins and are descended from the same ances-

tors.

Since the U.S. is committing an aggression against South Viet Nam and waging a war of destruction against North Viet Nam, our people in both zones must side with one another to resist the eneuty of flor nation. It is the duty, and also the right, of the Vietnamese people, whether in the South or in the North. And, fighting the enemy in the South or in the North, a Vietnamese citizen is doing it in his own coun-try, which is his sacred duty toward his Fatherland.

Citizens of one country have the right to support, and volunteer to join in, the join in the property of the country. A fortior, it is within the right of the people of the same country to fight their enemy on their own territory, Victonamese in the South have the right to join in the South have the right to join in the fight in the North, and vice versas.

For this reason, the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces tully endorses the position of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. as made clear in its state-ment on June 10, 1908: "In the liberation of the South, the South Victnames people, relying mainly on Vietnamese people, relying mainly on their own forces, have the right to receive all-round assistance from their northern brothers. The United their northern brothers. The United States has been committing aggression against South Viet Nam. It must atop this aggression. The United States has been mounting bombing raids against North Viet Nam and encroaching upon the independence and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It must stop them acts of war without any condithese acts of war without any condi ion whatsoever. It is still less entitled to demand, under cover of "reciprocity," that the Vietnamese people stop fighting against the

The struggle in self-defence of the South Vietnamese people in a just one. The right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination is a sacred, inalienable right. The South Vietnamese people have

the right to decide their own destiny and to choose for themselves their

3. ON THE CONTENTION THAT THE U.S. HAS COME TO VIET NAM AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE "REPUB-LIC OF VIET NAM," AND TO HONOUR THE "COMMITMENTS" THE U.S. HAS TAKEN TO THIS GOVERNMENT

THE South Victnamese people have seen clearly that the Saigon governments, set up me the saigon seen clearly that the Saigon seen clearly that the saigon seen clearly the seen seen conducte of the U.S. and depend on U.S. dollars and weapons for their existence coulded by the U.S., that their existence fully contravenes the spirit and provisions of the Geneva covernments is an illegal acts such accomments is an illegal acts such governments is an illegal act.

The U.S. has staged an "election" fire in order to supply these govern-ments with a "constitutional" fig-leaf and a "legal" value. But the South Vietnamese people as well as world public opinion are well aware that these elections were cooked and carried out by means of persecution and fraud. What value does the "request" of such a government have since it is illegal from the beginning to the end?

As to the U.S. "commitments" As to the U.S. "commitments", they also have no value except that of a brasen and clumsy peece of deception since they were made to a lackey administration which was created by the U.S. tself, has no legal value and is abhorred by the entire people. In taking "commitments" to a henchman, the U.S. has taken "commitments" to itself. "commitments" are fully

B ASING itself on the above facts, the Viet Nam Alliance of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces categorically rejects the U.S. claims and considers them perifdious, abaurd and devoid of any value. The U.S. has no right to base itself on these to set abourd conditions of "reciprocity" and "mutual de-escaings in North Viet Nam, conditions whose ulterior motive it is to wreck

The Viet Nam Alliance of National, Dimocratic and Peace Forces also agrees that if the Paris talks have not produced any result after more than two months, that is entirely due to the lack of goodwill on the part of the U.S.

circumstances, international ialist appression. The U.S. sen its military forces to Viet Nam and supplied dollars and meabous to the French the U.S. answer whether this was because the Vietnamese

> by force "? other nations and rain world

T is not by accident that U.S. ambassador Bunker when listing on February 18, 1668 the swen main tasks of the U.S.—puppets in Saigon insisted on the need of reorganizing the puppet power.

A CRUMBLING STRUCTURE

HE general offensives and upris ings of the South Viet Nam armed forces and people have dealt mortal blows at the puppet structure which the U.S. aggressors structure which the U.S. aggressors and taken so much pains to set up. The crambling of the puppet administrative apparatus at the great-roots is evidenced by the destruction by "eriesingle hamlets" and the organs of concion in hamlets, villages and arreed districts. According to Gisi Phong Press Agency, during the interactive of the general offentives and videoprosal uprisings of the necode (February 1668) two-thirds of people (February 1968) two-thirds of the "strategic hamlets" were swept away. Later, in their new drive of away. Later, in their new drive of offensives launched in early May this year, the people's forces wiped out the major part of the remaining "strategic hamlets." The "village concils" have simply disappeared. The "civil guards," "militia," police and secret agents as well as "rural pacification" teams—which constitute the military mainstay of the puppet regime at its grass-roots level-have been either eliminated, disbanded or have given them-

selves up. The puppet administration at the district and province level has also been disrupted. Following the multiple and repeated attacks by the revolutionary armed forces on hundreds of cities and district towns, the puppet administration collaps in a series of provinces and districts in a series of provinces and districts.

In Thua Thien province, of the 3,000 civil servants of the pupper administration, only 150 remain. In many other provinces, the pupper machine just rebuilt was struck new blown and dislocated. The police which plays a particularly important role in the protection of the regime, has also suffered heavy losses. In

SAIGON PUPPET REGIME UNDER THE IMPACT OF POPULAR ATTACKS

Saigon, last May more than 1,000 policemen most notorious for their cruelty were made away with.

Wherever they rose up, the population tried hard to destroy everything connected with the ad-ministrative bet-up of the puppets: records, identification papers, family registers... In a word, all documents helping the puppet administration to hold its sway over the people, were committed to fire.

At its top echelon, the puppet regime is now more shaky than ever. The "government" offices ever. The "government" offices have been the main targets of the people's attacks, by the infantry as well as the artillery of the P.L.A.F.

well as the artulery of the P-L-A-C.

In fact, the "presidential palace"
of Nguyen Van Thies, the "Fremier's Office" and the offices of
other nerve centres of the puppets
have been raided again and again.
These strikes have paralyzed the
Nguyen Van Loc cabinet to such an extent that the Americans had to create a so-called "War Victims Relief Committee" which actually ran the affairs of the "government."
The two "chambers" of the Saigon regime, the "Senate" and the "House of Representatives" which the Americans had set up as a facade to the puppet regime, have been unable to hold in the last four months any session with a some-what "respectable" attendance.

> TRAITOROUS POLICY LAID BARE

PHE Saigon puppet regime has fully shown its impotence in front of the offensives and uprisings of the people. As acknow-ledged by U.S. Senator John Stennis "it can defend neither its armed forces nor itself." On April 26, puppet President Nguyen Van Thieu

claimed that "the Viet Cong (the claimed that "the Viet Cong (the N.F.L.) had not yet enough strength to launch a new major offensive against the cities." Ten days later, the P.L.A.F. mounted an attack in the heart of Saigon itself, touching off a new drive of general offensives and widespread uprisings. News-work, in its issue of early June, came to the conclusion that Saigon administration is facing the danger of losing control even over its "capital."

A bitter political failure of the U.S. aggressors lies in the laying bare of the traitorous nature of the Saigon regime. Thieu and Ky however barbarous, to retaliate or the people. They have asked the Americans to bombard the cities massacre the population, and even to use gas against old people, women and children. U.S. bombs and shells have reduced to ashes 27,000 houses and rendered home-less 200,000 people and forced them into concentration camps disanisad as "relief centres."

As a result, the puppet administration is now more isolated than ever. Veius of America in a broadcast on February 6 quoted Senator Edward Kennedy as remarking after a visit to Saigon that the South Vist Nam people is com-pletely "indifferent to the govern-ment." More than that. The South Victnamese, rallying around the N.F.L. and the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, have been waging a grim and determined struggle against the Yankee aggres-mus and their lackeys. The front for national salvation has broaden ed to such an extent that the Thieu-Ky clique has found a "Viet Cong" in every Saigonese, as was noted in a Reuter dispatch from South Viet Nam.

spirit and determination of the people of the D.R.V.N.

"... We have seen how the Vietnamese

are willing to accept us as friends even at a time when the military forces of the U.S. Government are

shamefully and wrongfully dropping bombs and firing shells at Vietnamese fields, cities, and hamlets.

"We of the anti-war movement in the U.S. have demanded the ces-sation of the bombing and with-

drawal of all American troops, planes and weapons from Viet Nam, and we shall continue to make these demands

until there is success. The Americans are coming to see that the Vict-namese have the right to decide

their future for themselves in their own way, and that they are able and determined to exercise this right of

national self-determination.

A BODY ROTTEN TO THE CORE

N direct proportion to the crumbl-ing of its foundations and the laying have of its traitorous nalaying bare of its traitorous ma-ture, the pupper regime is rottening quickly internally. This process is being accelerated by the fact that the U.S., seized with panic before the development of the situation, are contemplating replacing their lackeys.

Of the strifes that are splitting the ranks of the U.S. henchmen, the one between Thicu and Ky has come to the fore. These two avowed traitors are engaged in a blind and ruthless race to eliminate each other's supporters. Following a series of intrigues Thieu has taken the lead. After having dismissed one after another the commanders of army corps and province governors known corps and province governors known as the staunchest supporters of Ky. Thires has kicked down the Nguyen Van Lor "Cabinat" which was under Ky'a "influence," and finally choped off Ky's right and left. "handa" by sacking Le Nguyen Khang, military commander of Saigon, Nguyen Ngoe Loan, clair of the "national Saigon, and the control of the saigon of the police," Van Van Cua, mayor of Saigon, and more recently. Nguyen Duc Thang, commander of the 4th Army Corps. former "Miniater for Rural Pacification." It is time Thieu was going to deprive Ky of his own powers. Thieu has literally thrown the gauntlet to Ky: either to give the gauntlet to Ky: either to give in and take a figurehead post or to resist and get the sack or even be killed; Of course, Ky has fought back and with all his forces. He has in fact directly attacked Thieu and company by calling them a "pack of slaves" and threatened that he was ready "to wade through blood and fire to toppie everything."

There are still other dimensions namely between the Thieu-Ky clique and the other factions and even between the Americans on the one hand and their lackeys on the other.

Take, for instance, the case of Tran Van Huong, the new chief of the Saigon puppet government. For the time being he is working under Thieu's wings, but would he always remain loyal to his present master? One still remembers that Huong once swore never to serve in a cabinet

There is also the case of Tran Van Don, a former general. He has ralli-ed some men of his choice in the soed some men of his choice in the so-called "popular front for national salvation," but whether this is in the interests of Thieu and Kyremains to be seen. Tran Van Don is known for his denunciation of the govern-ment "which does not let other factions share power.

As for the conflict between Amer icans and lackeys, it is perfectly understandable since the lackeys are greatly afraid of being let down one day by their Yankee bosses once the latter have met with total defeat in their war of ageression.

ND to conclude, here is a quota-A tion that may give a general insight into what is taking place among the ranks of the Sai gon puppets

"Internal strites, injustices and emberzisments, a society turned topsyturcy by continuous upheavals, law ignored by those who wield power, justice flouted by multiple pressures, such a situation has doomed the administration to impotence... embezziements, a society turner the administration to impotence. innumerable injustices, rancours, divisions, hatreds, suspicions, despairs, and angers vis-a-vis the administra-

"The author of that remark is none other than Tran Van Huong, chief of the Saigon puppet govern-ment, in a speech on the Saigon Radio on May 28 last.

Captured U.S. Airmen Handed Over in Hanoi

THREE American airmen captured over North Viet Nam and released by decision of the Viet Nam People's Army General Political Hanoi on July 19 to the representa-tives of the anti-war movement of the American people by the Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity with Department were banded over in

They were Joe Victor Carpenter, Captain (U.S.A.F.), born 1931 is Kentucky, service number FR.60538, captured on February 15, 1968 in Quang Binh

province; James Frederick Low, major (U.S.A.F.), born 1925 in California, service number FR 23194, captured on December 16, 1967, in He Bac

on December 16, 1997, in Ha Eac province; and Fred Heale Thompson, major (U.S.A.F.), born 1936 in North Caro-tina, service number FR 7515, cap-tured on March 20, 1988 in Ha Tinh

Speaking on the occasion, Mrs Bui Thi Cam, member of the Secretariat of the Vict Nam Committee for Solidarity with the American People, said that the decision to release the three captured American pilots was "a new manifestation of the lenient and humanitarian policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and a very ic Republic of Viet Nam and a very significant act at a moment when the U.S. government is intensifying its criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people."

Mrs Bui Thi Cam stressed:

The U.S. pilots captured in North

Viet Nam are criminals caught in the act of committing serious crimes against the Vietnamese people. Yet they have been granted a aumane treatment by the D.R.V.N. Govern-Addressing the three representatives

of the American people's anti-war movement, Mrs Bui Thi Cam said "On this occasion we request you to tell the American people that the Vietnamese people cherish peace, but at the same time, they are firmly resolved to fight against aggression to defend their independence and freedom, and that they make a clear distinction between the American per ple and the U.S. aggressors. We ask you to convey the Vietnamese peo-ple's greetings of miliant solidarity and sincere thanks to the progressive people in the U.S. who, for the honour of the United States and for peace, are struggling for the U.S. Government unconditional ending of the bombing of the Democratic Re-public of Viet Nam, withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, and termination of war of aggression in Viet Nam.

Speaking on behalf of the American ople's anti-war movement. Vernon Grizzard said : "We three Americans— Anne Scheer, Verson Grizzard and Stewart Meacham — wish to express our sense of gratitude to President Ho Chi Minh and to the Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity with the American People for the experiences of this past week, during which we have gained new perceptions of the

"We are deeply moved by the fact that even while the bombing of your country continues, even while your courageous people must daily scan the skies and remain alert to defend their homes and drive out the attack-ers, you have extended your hand of friendship to the people of America. You have released three pilots to us to escort them home. Nothing can more clearly show the strength

of the Vietnamese people than this humanitarian act while the American

government continues the war...

The three released American pilots then took turns in expressing their deep gratitude to the Vietnamese people, the D.R.V.N. Government and the Viet Nam People's Army, for this humanitarian act as well as for the humane treatment they received through at the period of their detention. All of them said that they had many times observed the iron-like determination of the Vietnamese people for freedom, independ-ence and reunification of the country.

Aggression Is Highest **American** Principle

AT the talk session of the Paris talks on July to, the U.S. representative raised a ballyhoo about "American principles." In the opinion of the U.S. side, "hundreds of thousands of "hundreds of thousands of Americans have laid down their lives for the principle that one nation has no right to impose its will upon another by force." Referring to the Vist Nam question, it said: "Abandonment of the South Vistnamese people would be inconsistent with American principles."

According to U.S. "prin-

weapons to make war any where to settle the interna affairs of any paople in the world provided the struggle of this people for independence and freedom can be presented as an act "to impose their will upon another by force."

These are precisely the principles which suit the role of the U.S. as international gendame in all parts of the world especially to the U.S. role as a "policeman" in South-East Asia. These "principles" are completely "principles" are completely illegal and unjust. In the legal field, in whatever

laws and conventions - from the U.S. Charter to the Genera Arrements on Indo-China-do not warrant U.S. use of its forces to settle the Viet Nam problem.

In practice, there has never been in Vict Nam any nation that "imposes its will upon another by force." only nation that is now "imposing its will upon another by force" is the United States. To replace the French old colonialism with its neo-colonialism, the U.S. is continuing the French colon

nation had "improved its

ialists' dirty war. Le

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

waged by the U.S. in Viet Nam is a development of various forms of intervention

applied in Vist Nam before and after 1954, chiefly by creating the "government of the Republic of Viet Nam"

the Republic of Viet Nam which is an instrument for foreign domination and military operations aimed at enalaying South Viet Nam, turning it into a new-type colory and springboard from which to U.S. extents its operations to the North, and carving out a "separate state" from the rest of the Vietnamese nation.

"The conference declares

that such a war is an aggress

that such a war is an aggress-ion, a crime against the inde-pendence and existence of the Vietnamese people, a means of oppression of a neo-colonial type, therefore the Vietnamese people, North and South, are entitled to act in self-defence.

WORLD CONFERENCE OF LAWYERS FOR VIET NAM CONDEMNS U.S. AGGRESSION

HE "World Conference of Lawyers for Viet Nam" opened in Grenoble France) on July 7. It was (France) on July 7. It was attended by nearly, 130 lawyers, professors, and representatives of the International Association of ratic Lawyers (IADL) and 40 lawyers' associat and 40 lawyers' associations from 40 countries. Also present were the delegation of the D.R.V.N. lawyers headed by Tran Cong Tuong, Secretary General of the Viet Nam Lawyers' Association and member of the Secretariat of the I.A.D.L. and the delegation of the South Vist Nam National Front for Liberation headed by Le Quang Chanh, member

Participating in the Conference were many famous lawyers from various socialist countries, Asian, A West European and European countries and the United States, among them: nited States, among them is niernow, President of the igher Court, U.S.S.R.; Maillet, Dean of the aculty of Law at Grenoble; Nordman, barrister at aris Court, General Secretary of LA Dit . Pinere Lawiene professor at the Faculty of Law and Economics, Paris Henri Rolin, State Secretary Belgium; Pritz, British lawyer; Khrisna Menon, ex-Minister of National Defence, India; B. Ledayet, Public Prosecutor of the Higher Court of Bamako (Mali); Court of Bamako (Mi Richard Falk, professor bineston University II S.A. Charles Chaumont, professor at Nancy University, France.

noble Faculty, pointed out ence was to express solidar-ity with the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression. The Conference was to discuss problems was to discuss problems related to U.S. aggressive was in Viet Nam, namely: U.S. aggression - a violation of international law; the struggle of the Vietnamese people tal rights; the right to se minstion of the South Victnamese people as em cal Program; the means and methods of war applied by the U.S. in Viet Nam which challenge international law the legal basis for the refusal aggressive war.

At a plenary session of the Conference, Professor R. Falk

who had recently visited Vist Nam for an investigation of the legal aspect of the U.S. aggressive war, said that he had seen the positive aspect of the resistance of the Vietof the resistance of the Vist-namese people against the U.S. aggressors and the ne-cessity for the American peo-ple to oppose this war.

He stressed that this war was an unjust and immora ple who have never had any ill feeling toward the United States nor taken any action against her interests.

Prof. Falk confirmed the atrocity of the U.S. air war in Vist Nam despite the an-nouncement of "limited bombing" by the Johnson administration. He stressed that from the legal viewpoint the U.S. sovernment had the U.S. government had done its best to induce people to believe that there was no war of aggression in Viet Nam. In fact, it is a neo-colonialist war of the U.S. and a righteous war of resist

Belgian Professor J. Salmon deemed it necessary to pro-test energetically against the test energetically a U.S. war of aggress Nam, solve the legal problem of this war, including the use by the U.S. of prohibited weapons such as napalm, toxic chemicals, the war of destrucwhich is a crime of genocide committed by the Americans

Japanese professor Hase-gawa recalled the history of the struggle for independence and freedom put up by the Vietnamese people for half a century and was of the opincontury and was of the opin-ion that justice-loving peo-ple in the world must con-dems the cruel aggression of the U.S. and pay tribute the U.S. and pay triband the Vietnamese people's

DECLARATION AND APPEAL OF THE CONFERENCE

FTER its sub-commit-ters had discussed concrete problems, the World Conference of Law-yers for Viet Nams closed on July 10, 1968 after having unanimously adopted a declar-ation condemning Li S. agation condemning U.S. agappeal to the world's peoples.

The declaration said among

Joen's "17th Dazallel" Film Wins Prize

THE film 17th Parallel by Dutch film-director Joris Ivens depicting the gallant struggle of the Victoria depicting the gallant struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression has recently won the first prize of the French National Centre of Cinematography. 17th Parallel is widely shown in many countries. *... The Confence bails the Political Programme of the National Front for Liberation and the main points of that programme, marking the democratic will points of that programme, marking the democratic will for resistance in the prospect of total unity of the Viet-namese people.

"The Conference solemnly declares that the only means to restore the respect of inter-national law is recognition by the world and first by the U.S. aggressor, of the funda-mental national rights of the Vietnamese people.

"The Conference considers that the official talks, begun after President Johnson's speech on March 31, 1065. could not be based on some compromise affecting those fundamental rights.

" Especially, the Conference holds that the aggressor can not put forth 'reciprocity conditions to the cessation of conditions to the cessation of his aggression against the D.R.V.N. In this respect, it calls upon all peace-loving governments, all peoples in the world and all lawyers to speed up their action for an

end of bombings against the D.R.V.N."

In its appeal to the world's peoples, the Conference invited them to support the Vietnamese people's struggle till final victory and to demand from the U.S. government;

r — An immediate and unconditional cessation of air and naval raids and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N.,

2 - Cessation of the war of aggression against South Viet Nam,

3 – Acceptance of the national self-determination principles in the settlement of the political future of South Vict Nam without foreign interference.

4 -Withdrawal of all troops of the U.S. and its allies from South Viet Nam, Recognition of the N.F.L. as genuine represen-tative of the South Viet

Nam people in their struggle for liberation, 6 - Recognition of the great importance of the emergence of the Alliance of National, Democratic and

Viet Nam Committee For Solidarity With American People Issues Statement

The Vist Nam Committee for Solidarity with the American People which was recently founded.* with the aim of building up the friendship between the Vietnamese and American peoples and promoting mutual understanding between them has issued the following statement:

old history, has been an independent and unified nation. The history of Vist and unified nation. The history of Vist Nam is one of continual struggle against foreign invasion. That is why, love for peace, justice and freedom as well as respect for the independ-ence and freedom of other nations, have become traditional tenets of the Visinamess people.

In the course of its history the United States has also put up valiant fights against foreign domination, for independence and freedom.

Though having thousands of miles between them and different customs and habits, the Vistnamese and American peoples can nevertheless symbothies with and understand, each other on the strength of love for peace and freedom, and can together cultivate friendly relations on the basis of equality and mutual respects.

But, over the past 20 years or so, defying the But, over the past 20 years or so, asyring im-most juntamental principles in the relations among nations and states, the U.S. authorities have gone from blatest each of intervention and aggression to a mar against the Vistvamese po-ple. This is a large-scale and brusial war suspa-ralleled by any colonial one in history. It has been condemned by many Americans as unjust,

Fully aware of their responsibility for the survival of the nation, the entire Vietnamese people have stood up to carry out a resistance was for national salvation. With a firm confiway for national salvation. With a firm comp-dence in human conscience, however, the Visi-nameze people have always made a difference between the U.S. government which is making war on, and massacring, the Visiyamass people on the one hand, and the American people, esteemed friends who love freedom, justice, de

In the pass few years, sensible, democratic-minded and progressive Americans have one after another voiced their protest and been opposing with growing form and in various ways the U.S. government's policy in Visi

The Vistuamese people, together with the world peoples, highly, value the American people's courageous actions against the U.S. was in Vist Nam. These continue the fine tra-

ditions, and uphold the honour, of the United States and the legitimate rights of the American

The Vietnamese people consider them a pre cious encouragement to their struggle for national liberation.

Braving all obstacles and difficulties, many Americans have visited Vist Nam many Americans have visited Vist Namin uncertained, blust pointing the unys to better mistual understanding between the peoples of the non-constructives. Representatives of survoired of the non-constructive survoired to the constructives of the constructives of the constructives of the constructives of the constructive of the constructive of plendial relations which can exist only between conventes the constructive of plendial relations which can exist only between convented-in-arms pursuing the same these and objective years and principle same these and objective years and principle.

In that spirit, the Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity with the American People has been jounded to strengthen the existing friendly relations between the Vietnamese and American

for Solidarity with the American People conveys American friends its warmest greetings and the the organizations in the anti-war moveto American friends its warmest greatings and wishes the organizations in the auti-near move-ment in the United States greater achievements in the struggle for an end to the uner being con-ducted in Viet Nam by the U.S. government, for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and the right for the Vietnamess people to settle them-

For their part, the Vistnamess people ploffe For their part, the Vielnamess propie playie themselves not to skrink from any sacrifices and hardships and to light resolutely against the agressors till complete victory. Only by so doing our the peoples of Viet Nam and the United States make passible a strong development of their friendly relations and contribute to the world peoples' cause of passe.

The militant solidarity of the Vietnamese and American peoples will certainly achieve splendid

VIET NAM COURTER

THAI TROOPS. America's Worst Mercengries

CCORDING to Western
news agencies, the U.S.
imperialists have decided
to throw an additional 5,200 Thai mercenary troops into the South Viet Nam battle-field. Thus, the total of Thai soldiers serving as cannon-fodder for the U.S. aggressors in South Viet Nam would run to nearly 8.000.

As a matter of fact Thai

troops are America's worst mercenaries in the South Viet Nam battlefield. According to American reports, Washington has often complained about the fact that Thai troops put up the poorest thow among the "allied" forces. Now it has to hire them for no other purpose than to increase the variety of satellite troops, hide its utter isolation and tone down the "Americanization" of the aggressive war in South this is a stop-gap measure as the U.S. is facing a growing serious shortage of man-power. The Thanom-Praphas clique, Thailand's top reac-1967 admitted that they had had to chip in their troops in return for U.S. military aid under pressure from Wash-

At first, Thailand had about several hundred troops in South Viet Nam, including a small air and naval tingent, a transport unit and a number of infantrymen from the Queen's Cobra regi-ment, all placed under the command of Narong Kitti-kachorn, son of Thai Premier Thanom and son-in-law of Vice Premier Praphas Cha-

Being well aware that Thai troops are ineffective and no match for South Vietnamese

TO THE READER

We are amone that there is much room for imbrow ment in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

a keen eye on them and dare not let them go into independent actions

In more than a year of service with their American bosses, in spite of U.S. cover, That troops have cover, Thai troops have suffered heavy losses at the hands of the guerillas. On hands of the guerillas. On April 11, 1967, as they join-ed American G.I.'s in holding An Thach position, Phuoc Thamh village, a whole Queen's Cobra platoon was wiped out by guerillas of Tuy Phuoc district, Binh Dlah province, in a lightning attack which lasted only 5 minutes.

Narong admitted that on Narong admitted that on October 9, 1967, Thai troops were heavily sugaged by the guerillas and losses were reported. The Banghoh Post Nov. 14, 1967 that on the night of October 10, 1967, the Queen's Cobra H.Q. came under a one-hour shelling. According to the Banghoh Post of December 1967, the Queen's Cobra 3, 1967, the Thanom-Praphas admitted on November 14, 1967 that about a dozen Thai officers seriously wounded by guerilla mines were receivi nedical care at Phra Mong many Thai troops had been killed by booby trape in South Viet Nam.

On the night of December so, 1967, the armed forces and people of Bian Hoa attacked and completely wiped out a Queen's Cobra company dug in in the Ban Nau stronghold, Phuoc Tho village, Nhon Trach district.

Being hard hit, Thai troops dare not venture out alone or camp out far from U.S. troops. Since the Tel general offens and widespread uprisings of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people, they have elected to hole up and bar-ricade themselves behind their

Whether the Americans have their Thai confederates send to South Viet Nam, 5,200 more mercenaries, or re times as many, the blazing sea of the people's war wil

SOUTH VIET NAM PEOPLE

tried to shift the blame for destroying Saigon and killing its people on to the South Viet Nam Liberation fighters, a U.S. News and World Report correspondent wrote on July 1, 1,68; "The fact is this: most of the damage inflicted on Saigon and suburbs actually has been done by South Vietnamese tanks and suns. U.S. bombers and rocket armed helicopters." The lohnson administration cannot hush up or distort the truth and its crimes do no stop there.

The Guardian remarked on June 25, 1968, that the U.S. had been stepping up the use of toxic chemicals, already condemned by the world's peoples, and that from July 1968 to July 1969 to million gallons (45 million litres) would be used, or 1.5 times the quantity sprayed in 1967. Rauter correspondent Hollingworth disclosed on luly 6 that in the first nine months of 1067 a kind of chemicalsin fact the cacodyllic acid -stronger than any weedkiller had destroyed 965,006 acres (nearly 400,000 hectares) of cropland.

Parallel with toxic chemicals, poison gases have been used by the Yankees against the South Viet Nam people. According to a communiqué dated July 15 of the Committee to Denounce U.S. War Crimes in South Viet Nam, these chemicals and games were recently sprayed in Hue. Saigon and other towns. Most barbarous was the spraying

WHILE in Paris, the on July 7 of 5 tons of toxic thousands of bombs some Binh Hung, of Binh Thanh village, Cao Lanh district. Kien Phong province, taokm southwest of Saigon, before the bombing and rocketting by armed belicopters and war vessels. In its July to statement, the South Viet Nam Liberation Peasants' Association recalled that toxic chemicals had been used 26 times against many districts in Ben Tre province, devastating nearly too ooo bectures of coopland and seriously poisoning hundreds of women and children. The White House and the Pentagon claim that they have used only " weedkiller " and " tear gas"

CHEMICALS AND B52'S

USED AGAINST

but on June 18, 1968, British M.P. Stephen Rose, a biochemist of London University reported before the House of Commons that he was in possession of convincing proofs that these products had killed at least 350 people in Viet Nam. If they were thrown in the form of hand prepades into a narrow space, he said, the concentration would increase and rapidly reach deadly proportions; products were in fact hurled into undergrounds and huts in Viet Nam S Rose concluded that this was a sample of the so-called non-lethal weapons used as means of

The die-hard aggressive policy and the barbarity of the U.S. war in Viet Nam have also been bared by the use of B.52 strategic bombers. In May 1968, these planes flew 1.800 bombing missions over South Viet Nam. Around Saigon, they dropped tens of

times as pear as 12 km from the centre of the city. AP admitted on July 11, 1068 that in the periphery of Saigon, the quantity of hombs released in 40 days equalled that dropped on South Viet Nam in the years 1962, 1963, 1964 put together. The N.F.L. branch of Ben Tre province denounced that its provincial capital had been heavily damaged; the market place and the Cao Dai Holy See were destroyed and upo dwelling houses of the believers were sutted by fire'. From the figures admitted and damages paid by the Ben Tre puppet authorities it is estimated that 4,132 houses had been destroyed and over 1,000 people killed or wounded by American bombs and shells. Other provinces around Saigon were also raided by B.52s. The people of Tra Vinh province will never forget the B.52 attack on May 8, 1968 causing 7t casualties among the inhabitants of a villages in Tra On district; on July 3 and e these hombers rained thousands of bombs on the villages along Dinh Doi river, 1 km from Can Long district capital, killing 47 people; they also mounted night attacks in the same province such as on the nights of May 20 and June 13 in Ngoc Kien dis-

The intensified use of toxic chemicals and gases and B.42 bombers against the South Vietnamese people once more give the lie to Johnson's "desire for peace" double

MILITARY **OPERATIONS**

(Continued from bare 8)

The fuel depot at Nha Be, 13km south-southeast of Saigon, was pounded by P.L.A.F. guns on the night of July 8. 3 big tanks of petrol a power station and a ducts were gutted by

In Trang Beng, 45km northwest of Saigon, the P.L.A.F. inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in many battles given between June 28 and July 3.

On the morning of June 28, they wiped out 1 puppet com-pany at Gia Loc, rokm north

of Trang Bang, and in the afternoon put out of action z American company together with 30 vehicles of a rescue party: 17 vehicles were de-stroyed and 117 firearms cap-tured by the P.L.A.F.

The following day, 3 American battalions were inter-cepted for the whole day. The P.L.A.F. rained shells on the American forces in their night bivouse and put out of action 450 mea.

when, after minor engage-ments in the following days, the enemy decided to with-draw on July 3, he received two heavy blows, one on Highway No 1 causing 180

American casualties, together with 24 armoured cars and lorries destroyed and t chopper downed, and the other near Trang Bang which put out of action 100 enemy soldiers.

The total losses of the

enemy in Trang Bang in that period ran to 720 men killed or wounded, 37 vehicles de-stroyed, 1 chopper downed and over 100 firearms seized by the P.L.A.F.

Lei Khe, 45km north of Seigon, base of U.S. Division I, was stormed on the night of July 16 together with a resistion of U.S. Division 9,

of July 16 together with a position of U.S. Division 9, 25km south of Saigon. In the Mekong Delta, My The town, 60km southwest of Saigon, was bombarded by the P.L.A.F. on the night of July 11 and assaulbed by their infantryame who discipled the enumy from two quarters and punished many traitors and refines.

New Films from Viet Nam

1 - Facts About Crimes of the U.S. Aggressors Against the Civilian Population (5 reels - English) in Viet Nam

2 - Victory in the Province of Tay Ninh (4 reels - English)

3 - The Western Lake (Hanoi) - 1 reel romm films available on hire (10/- a reel, plus postage) from

BRITISH COUNCIL FOR PEACE IN VIET NAM (BCPV)

10, Little Britain, London, E.C.1 Films for fund-raising - Films for peace

^{*} See Viet Nam Courier, No 173.

THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

Military **Operations**

DONG HA AND HIGHWAY Nog

N July 12. two U.S. battalions were intercepted at Lai Au, 11km north of Dong Ha: about 100 Merines killed or wounded. The survivors fled wounded. The survivors fled under an adverse artillery fire: 158 Yankees put out of action and 4 M.4r tanks burnt.

On July 9, 100 U.S. Marines were killed or wounded and 1º tank destroyed at 2 km from Con Tien base, near the demarcation line.

On July 11, 1 platoon of U.S. Marines and 100 G.I.'s were put out of action in several engagements west of Highway No 8, between Tan Lam and Rao Quan.

On July 13, 2 tanks were destroyed and 1 U.S. Marine company wiped out on its way to Rao Quan from Hill 710 which defended the 710 which defended the western flank of an outpost built near Ca Lu, a substitute for Khe Sanh base just

To sum up, in Dong Ha region and along Highway No 9, from July 7 to 13, at least 500 Marines were killed or 'wounded and 7 M.41 tanks destroyed or burnt.

HUE AREA

ROM July 5 to 8, the guerillas and local troops of the highland west of Thua Thies province (with Hue as province capital) hammered at the enemy forces operating in the forces operating locality.

South of Thua Thien, the U.S. and puppet troops took nearly 200 casualties and had 2 choppers downed in had a choppers downed in many engagements with the P.L.A.F. In the first ten days of July, the people's forces north of the province put out of action 500 enemy soldiers, downed 2 choppers and destroyed or damaged 7 heavy guis, thus bringing the total number of enemy casualties to 700 including 400 American.

DA NANG AND CENTRAL TRUNG BO

N the night of June 25 and 28, Da Naug airbase and Rucc Man helicopter park (some kilometres from Da Nang) were the targets of 3 violent bombardments by the P.L.A.F.

The latest news released The latest news released by Gais Phong Press Agency listed St U.S. aircraft destroyed or damaged, 192 G.I.s killed or wounded and many depots burnt. The same source disclosed that 32 chopers had been hit at Nuoc Man on June 26 and 28, and 29 fighter planes at Da Nagara aircsatt on June 28. In Quang aircsatt on June 28. In Quang aircsatt on June 28. In Quang Ngai province, in the counter-attacks of the P.L.A.F. in the districts of Tu Nghia and the districts of Tu Nghia and Nghia Hash against 6 bat-tailons of U.S. Brigades is and 196 and puppet Regi-ments 5 and 6, the enemy suffered 770 casualties (includ-ing 200 American) and 6 choppers downed.

In Binh Dich province, a column of South Korean mercolumn of South Korean mer-cenaries was assaulted on July 12 and inflicted heavy casualties among whom the lieutenant-colonel command-ing Battalion 1, "Tiger"

SAIGON AND MEKONG DELTA

DAU TIENG base, 56km northwest of Saigon, was shelled on the night was shelled on the night of July 4 by the P.L.A.F. who controlled the airfield and gen and armoured car lierce battle: 200 G.l.s were killed or wounded, 22 sircraft, 25 M.r13 amphibious carriers and 7 cannons decreases blown up. The commanders of Battalion 4, Regiment 22, U.S. Division 25 were killed.

(Continued page 7)

A FTER the fall of the two positions of Long Vay and Huong Hoa is late Jamusry and early February 1968, the Americans keld only Ta Con, the main bare with an airstrip. Ta Con was maned by the Americans "Khe manuel of the Americans "Khe Sanh base" as distinct from Huong Hoa or "Khe Sanh

Hill "689," located at 3 hilometres wast-squillmest of Ta Con, formed with the adjacent Hills "845," "832," "532" and "437" an are of fortisied strongholds definating "Khe Sanh base." It was defended by a thousand Marines with enterschusers. Hill "689," located at with entrenchments made of sand-bags and casemates deep

aircraft showering their bombs on the U.S. positions them-selves! Panic-stricken, the storotors jumped ont of their entreachments to escape the blazing jellied petrol only to be cut down by the P.L.A.F.

bal cut down by the P.L.A.F.
Another and last attempt of
the Americans to withdraw to
HIII "551" was also thousted.
Huving correctly anticipated
the enemy's plan, the P.L.A.F.
laid an ambush on their
report costs, forcing the enemy
to withdraw after sustaining
Ampu tossas. The belancethat on July to was murify
to
American bombs.
The fishing reached it toods
of, including the 78 victims
of, American bombs.

The fighting reached its peak

in linese dropped by entury "gunnibje," groups of P.L.A.F. support succeeded in cutting the borden size and defeasing the misses, that much defeasing the misses, that much defeasing the misses, that much defease without his houting it. Big charges of explosive wave placed against the case-mates and set of), sending them occuprants having the sequential of what was going on. The speaked groups stormed the existence probets and blow up one bounder after arother and the sending of the distance of the distanc the flaves dropped by enemy the Americans who jound them-selves assailed right in their hide-outs, the P.L.A.F. pressed

BATTLE ACCOUNT FROM KHE SANH

CAPTURE OF HILL "689"

underground. Tracks had been built to allow the garrison to receive veinforcements from Ta receive seinforcements from Ta Con or the neighbouring posi-tions on Hills "832" and "352" and vice versa. At the some time, the Americans has some itne, the Americans has some for the artillary and air force, so that Hill "689" looked perfect-ty immune to any infantry attack by the P.L.A.F.

However, the attack did con in the final pnass
in the final pnass
P.L.A.F. onslaught on the Khe
Sanh entrenched camp beginntuly 5. That day,
that Sanh entrenched camp beginning on July 5. That day, engaging enemy elements that attempted sorties from their positions, the P.L.A.F. put out of action a company of Marines, hilling one hundred of them, and bringing down three aircraft.

three aircraft.

On the following day, July
6, at 8 a.m., the FL.A.F.
best back another saily and
intercepted enemy reinforcewith the sail of the sa

on July 7. Bessed up by two reinforcement companies, the American garrison on Hill "689" staged a two-pronged sally, one in the northwest direction and the other to the direction and the other to the southwest. Supported by artil-lery, the P.L.A.F. intercepted both prongs and put out of action nearly too enemy troops inst between 6 and 7 a.m

Another company was later hallified on Hill "689" fol-lowed by an American counter-altach. After heavy artillery bombardment, the P.L.A.F. infantry launched an assault, injustry taunched an assault, engaging the enemy in a furious hand-to hand combain balliant exploits were recorded by the Liberation Many britished explois were recorded by the Liberation fighters, one of them was credited with hilling or wound-ing as many as 26 enemy credited with hilling or wound-ing as many as 26 semy soldiers! The enemy again fell back, leaving on the ground the bodies of about 50 of their mustes. An army helicopters were says to the surper, supported by intensive strafing and bombing directed against the supposed positions of the P.L.A.F., in an at-tempt to recover the dead and of the P.L.A.F., in an al-tempt to recover the dead and wounded. The Liberation Aghters gave them a sharp ripasts, shooting down three fighter-bombers and two heli-

Then, on the night of July 7, they attached the American entrenchments. In defiance of

np their Jennial attachs and complexity discrepted the semmy dejence. Within less than interquence of the semmy dejence, Within less than interquence of the morthwest sector of Hill "obe," Hilly two discreptions of the morthwest sector of Hill "obe," Hilly two discreptions are as a many machingsine self into the hands of the assailants. The surviving Marines fell these hands of the assailants. The surviving Marines fell the hands of the assailants. The surviving Marines fell the hand of the assailants are the surviving Marines fell the hand of the marine artillery and air support. From mid-night to 4,30 a.m. on July 5, they summed to up their frontal attacks and another hundred enemy troops in the action.

During July 8, despite continuous raids by American sircraft, the P.L.A.F. overan one after another all the remaining positions of the enemy on Hill "689" and brought down a Phantom Ighter-bomber. The next day, July 9, at about 10 a.m., the Americans finally broke contact after having lost in five days 600 men craft and helicopters on this small hill.

> (After Giai Phong Press Agency)



P.L.A.F. fighters at Kho Sanh